

The Wall Street Journal calls Harry Wu "A hero of our time. A dissident of the stature of Vaclav Havel and Anatoly Scharansky, like them he suffered for his principles and speaks from personal experience." Harry Wu is an American citizen who was traveling with valid American papers, and was granted a visa from the Chinese Government. As an American citizen, Harry's rights, under the consular agreement between the two countries, to meet a U.S. Embassy official, within 48 hours of an official request, were violated. It took more than 20 days to arrange a meeting. When finally arranged, the conversation took place through thick glass and telephones, with armed supervision making sure the case was not being discussed. The Chinese Government and has continued to violate basic human rights of its own citizens, and is now doing the very same to a U.S. citizen. The United States cannot continue to reward China for these crimes with the most favored nation [MFN] status, as long as Harry's rights and so many others are being violated.

The Chinese Government calls all of these admirable and courageous acts preformed by Harry Wu espionage and treason. I call them worthy of the Nobel Prize, not the death penalty.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GLEN BROWDER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 1995

Mr. BROWDER. Mr. Speaker, due to malfunction of my pager yesterday, I missed the vote on final passage of the Energy and Water Appropriations Act.

Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on rollcall 494.

I ask unanimous consent that a statement to this effect appear in the permanent RECORD following that vote.

THE NEW HOUSE ORDER: BUSY- WORK UP—PRODUCTIVITY DOWN

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, per today's Roll Call analysis, the House, under Republican rule for the first time in 40 years, has compiled a dismal productivity record so far this year. It's Parkinson's Law at its worst: more activity and less work.

Here are the gory details. As compared to the 103d Congress at this point in 1993, January 3–June 30, the House has been in session 15 percent more days and 70 percent more hours. So much for family friendly. It churned out 52 percent more pages in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—the "Hot Air Index"; and has had twice as many recorded votes—the "Busy Work Index." Yet it passed 15 percent fewer bills and had zero public bills enacted into law.

The Senate's record is marginally better, but nothing to write home about.

CONGRESS' BOX SCORE

The workload figures are in for the first six months of the year. Here's a comparison of

Congress' effort so far this year against the same time period in 1993:

	House (January 3– June 30)	
	104th Congress	103d Congress
Days in session	90	78
Hours in session	774	454
Pages in Congressional Record	6,699	4,409
Public bills enacted into law	10	20
Measures passed, total	183	208
Measures reported, total	164	157
Conference reports	7	4
Measures pending on calendar	30	22
Measures introduced, total	2,358	3,124
Yea-and-nay votes	117	141
Recorded votes	338	164
Bills vetoed	1	0

	Senate (January 3– June 30)	
	104th Congress	103d Congress
Days in session	108	85
Hours in session	950	587
Pages in Congressional Record	9,596	8,381
Public bills enacted into law	10	23
Measures passed, total	154	172
Measures reported, total	118	114
Conference reports	0	0
Measures pending on calendar	93	53
Measures introduced, total	1,218	1,452
Yea-and-nay votes	296	192
Bills vetoed	0	0

¹ All bills signed into law this year have originated in the Senate. Source: Congressional Record.

INTRODUCTION OF THE GUAM WAR RESTITUTION ACT

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to address the mistakes that were made immediately following the occupation and liberation of Guam in World War II. My bill, the Guam War Restitution Act, would authorize the payment of claims for the people of Guam who endured the atrocities of the occupation, including death, personal injury, forced labor, forced march, and internment in concentration camps. I am introducing this bill today in honor of Mrs. Beatrice Flores Emsley, a great American and advocate of the Chamorro people and their struggle for recognition of their sacrifices on behalf of this great Nation during occupation of our island.

Mrs. Beatrice Flores Emsley has been a leader in this effort, and the bill I am introducing is made possible to a large degree by her work over decades to see that justice is done. She is a legend on our island, and her story of courage and survival against all odds is an inspiration to our people. Mrs. Emsley miraculously survived an attempted beheading in the closing days of the Japanese occupation. She, and a group of Chamorros, were rounded up in the city of Agana and were slated for execution. She was struck on the neck by a sword, was shoved into a shallow grave and left for dead. When she regained consciousness, Mrs. Emsley crawled out and made it to safety. Her survival, and the survival of others at mass executions, was as if the Good Lord ordained that there would be people to bear witness to these events.

Mr. Speaker, I regret to inform this body and this Nation that Mrs. Emsley is seriously ill at this moment on Guam. Our thoughts and prayers are with her today and with her family.

I am introducing this bill to let her know that her work is appreciated, her courage is admired, and her love of her people is reciprocated by all those who know her. She has testified in hearings on the war restitution bills that I have introduced, and on a bill to establish a memorial on Guam in honor of our people as part of the 50th anniversary of liberation commemoration last year. Each time her testimony has been powerful and poignant. Each time she has affected all the Members of Congress and congressional staffers who listened to her story. And each time she has helped us to move war restitution forward. I respectfully acknowledge the work and contributions of Mrs. Beatrice Flores Emsley as I call on my colleagues to enact the Guam War Restitution Act.

This is a year of commemoration as we look back 50 years to the Allied victory in Europe and the Pacific. This is also a year of healing for the remaining survivors and descendants of victims of wartime atrocities. While events such as the Holocaust receive vast media attention, there are other dreaded experiences that do not receive this attention and have not received proper restitution. Today, I introduce the Guam War Restitution Act that will compensate the American nationals on Guam who endured great hardship during the war and will help them to finally heal their wounds.

This is not the first time I have spoken to this House and to the American people about the wartime atrocities that were endured during World War II by the people of Guam, and I will continue telling the Nation until we bring justice to these people. It is the job of this Congress to correct the oversight of past Congresses and show the Chamorros that their Government remembers and values the loyalty they demonstrated to the United States during World War II.

From the invasion day of December 10, 1941, to liberation day on July 21, 1944, Guam was the only American soil with American nationals occupied by an enemy; something that had not happened on American soil since the War of 1812. Throughout the occupation, the American nationals' loyalty to the United States would not bend. They even defied the occupiers by providing food and shelter for American sailors who had evaded initial capture by the enemy.

In the months prior to the liberation, thousands of Chamorros were made to perform forced labor by building defenses and runways for the enemy or working in the rice paddies. Thousands were forced to march from their villages in northern and central Guam to internment camps in southern Guam. Everyone marched; old men and women, newborn babies, children, and the sick. They were marched to internment camps at Maimai, Malojo, and Manengon, where they awaited their fate—many did not live to see liberation. Once the Japanese realized the end of their occupation was close at hand, they began to execute these victims of war, some by beheadings. Mass executions at Fena, Faha, and Tinta and other atrocities were committed by the enemy forces as their fate became apparent.

There have been several opportunities in the past for Guam to receive war reparations; however, all failed to include Guam or did not provide ample opportunity for the people of Guam to make their claims.